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## MY NATIVE PLACE.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

What a joy it was to me  
To go unto my native place;  
Where many were most dear to see,  
To see and to embrace;  
The kind old mother, she who long  
Would anxiously my coming wait,  
With patience and affection strong,  
Beside the garden gate;  
My father, with that aspect bland,  
Where less appeared of loving zeal;  
Yet in whose cordial grasp of hand  
Was felt how he could feel;  
And brothers, sisters, not a few,  
Who hailed me half-way ushered in,  
The elder with a tender view,  
The youngsters with a merry din.  
And then through those old fields to pass,  
Where in our childhood we had played;  
Flowers gathering in the sunny grass,  
Or sporting in the shade.  
Oh, then it was a joy to me  
To go unto my native place,  
Where many were most dear to see,  
To see and to embrace.  
Now, after many years, I go,  
A grave and thoughtful man,  
Many to meet, and few to know,  
Slow pacing where we ran.  
Little I find to love or praise,  
In haunts that were most dear;  
But wander, in a thoughtful maze,  
And nothing see nor hear.  
The present is not—in the past  
Labour the mind, as in a dream;  
And business from the heart is cast  
On field, and cot, and stream.  
My native home, when it is found,  
The stranger in it dwells;  
And there is sorrow in the sound  
Of those old village bells.

## THE LAST BELL.

It was a beautiful morning in the month of May 1826, I was sitting by the side of Helen Harris, the only girl I ever loved, and I believe the only girl that ever loved me. She was the only one ever told me so. We were sitting in the piazza of her father's house, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place, waiting for the bell of the steamboat to warn me of the moment that it was to part—my love and me. It came to pass in the course of my history, that in order to accumulate a little of this world's "gear" that I might be the better prepared to encounter the demands of matrimony, I was destined to cross the blue Chesapeake, and seek in the metropolitan city the where with all so much desired. How many swains have been compelled like me to leave home and the girl they loved, to wander in search of gold? And—good gracious! how many have been—disappointed!—lost of them, perhaps, for though most of them have obtained the gold, like me, may be they did not get as much as they wanted. But to the piazza—

Well—we were sitting in the piazza, and as may be supposed, were talking of our love, and separation, and all the sweetest of our situation. We were waiting for the most unwelcome sound that ever saluted our ears, namely the steamboat bell. It is known to all who know any thing of steamboats, that their bells give two warnings to those who have engaged for a voyage; the second is the signal for starting.

You may rely on it we talked fast; we thought fast, and abbreviated our words into such rugged sentences, that nobody but ourselves could understand them. The first bell rang—the second rilled over Mr. Harris's corn field and water-melon patch to the piazza, like the knell of hope, and I sprang to my feet, and trembled like an aspen.

"O George, wait till the last bell rings," said Helen, as the "big bright tears came over her eyes of blue."

"Do no such thing," answered the hoarse voice of Mr. Harris as he arose like a spectre from the cellar, where he had been packing away his cider—"Do no such thing," he repeated; "and George," he continued, "carry this advice with you to the grave—and may it be of service to you—"Never wait for the last bell."

I was off like a chased deer; the last bell rung as I approached the steamboat, and I had scarcely time to get aboard before she was pushed from the wharf. On my passage I had time for reflection, and after a few flutterings at my heart,

occasioned by the separation from its idol, I composed myself to cool reasoning, and the conclusion of the whole matter was, that it was dangerous to wait for the last bell.

My career in the search of pelf has in a degree been successful; but I verily believe, had not the old farmer told me "never to wait for the last bell," that I now should have been as poor as the morning the farewell shivered from my lips upon the heart of my lonely Helen.

I came to the big city, took lodgings at a hotel, and any person who has ever lived at a hotel but for a single day, can rehearse the dangers of waiting for the last bell. I did it once; it was the day I entered; and I lost my dinner. I have always been ready for the dinner bell since then, and the first stroke has found me at the table. I mingled with mankind, and I saw thousands who were waiting for the last bell. In business they were slow, and bargains slipped by them. In the payment of their liabilities they were backward, and their credit consequently suffered.

For six months I was a clerk; it was a short apprenticeship; but my never waiting for the last bell, that is to say, my doing every thing I had to do in the right time, won a place for me in the affections of my employer, and which induced him to offer me a partnership. I accepted; and in every instance when the bell rung, it found me ready.

I have been in business and married nine years, and I have yet to be found napping when the bell rings.

The first love letter I wrote, contained an approval of the sentiment of farmer Harris, and Helen was not long in setting her opinion for our side, when I informed her that if I had waited for the last bell, she would have not received it by that boat.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that Helen is my wife, and she, for one, will never repent the morning I took her father at his word, and run for life over the water-melon patch and corn-field to get to the boat in time.

Now I would just beg leave to say a few words to our young men about this thing of waiting for the last bell. When I arrived at Baltimore, I waited on some gentlemen to whom I had introductory letters, and they recommended me for a situation; one was soon offered, which I was told had been refused by four young men, to whom it had been offered before I came to the city;—the salary was low; but said I, "they are waiting for the last bell," and I was not slow in accepting of it; and glad I am of it, for it was the making of me.

Shortly after I became a partner in my present business, our custom having increased considerably, we advertised for an additional clerk; the salary at the beginning was the same that I had received. Many called who were out of employment, but they seemed as though they had rather wait for another bell, and they refused. I know them all, and the young gentleman who accepted, is worth four times as much as any one of them.

Hate for the first bell, accept the first offer, and keep it till you get a better;—remember the common adage,—"half a loaf is better than none;" and be assured that if you are worthy, be your first offer what it may, if it be respectable, it will lead you onward—upward.

I once knew a young man of first rate abilities, but he formed the disgusting habit of stopping at the tavern whenever he could make the opportunity—here he always waited for the last bell, reluctant to leave while he could spare a moment. He is now an habitual drunkard, and if he is not careful, the last bell of life will find him in a bad condition. It will be hard for him to bid a long farewell to his last glass.

Life is short; hours fly with the wind's rapidity, and he who habitually puts off until the last bell, the affairs which claim his immediate attention, will come out, according to farmer Harris's prediction, at "the little end of the horn."

Shakespeare says "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." My young friends, he who waits for the last bell can never take this tide at its flood; the man only who is watching to embrace the first opportunity can have the least hope of success.

Young ladies, I have a word for you. In the street I live in, there is a lady who has been seven years in choosing her partner for life. She is handsome, and pretty well off, and has had several respectable offers, but she was waiting for the last bell—and she is likely to remain to the last a belle; for she is turned of thirty, and says she will agree to the first proposal that is made to her; but it is perhaps too late; and she must bide her blessedness forever.

Now, I beseech you, my dear young friends, all of you who may read this little sketch, put not off till to-morrow

what you can do to-day; that is the true meaning of the injunction which has been of so much service to me; and whenever you feel a disposition to postpone any thing, no matter how trifling, remember the words of farmer Harris, "Never wait for the last bell."

From the Charleston Courier,  
of December 5.

## INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Colonel Randall, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the army in Florida, but who retires from his command on the near approach of the session of the Court of Appeals of Florida, arrived in this city this morning in the steam pack at Dolphin, from St. Augustine, from whom we are indebted for the following interesting particulars of the movements of the army in that territory.

Colonel Randall is the bearer of despatches from Governor Call to the Department at Washington.

Friday, November 11th, the army, composed of the Tennessee brigade, about 950 strong, about 350 regular troops, 200 Floridians, and the regiment of Creek volunteers of about 600 warriors, marched from Fort Drane in pursuit of the enemy. On the 12th the army encamped within three miles of the Withlacoochee, and opposite the point where the passage of the river was attempted on the 15th of the preceding month. Preparations were made for forcing a passage on the following morning.

On the next day (13th) the Tennessee volunteers applied for men, on the point of obtaining the honor of forcing the passage of the stream at the point where, a month before, the high water had baffled their attempt; when it being reported that the enemy had retired, they were detached to march and attack the Negro town to the left, where also an ineffectual effort had been, the month before, made to cross, which had been prevented by the same cause.

The regiment of Creek volunteers then, supported by the greater part of the regular troops, the whole under the command of Colonel Pierce, crossed the river with no opposition from the enemy, but at immense danger and peril from the intrinsic difficulties of the passage; the river, although about four feet lower than on the former visit of the army, presented still a most formidable and dangerous obstacle. It was about 220 yards wide, deep at all points and swimming for about 50 yards, with a dense swamp on either bank. Four of the regular troops were drowned in effecting its passage.

On a report that trails of the enemy were discovered on the opposite bank, the Commander-in-chief crossed the river with the mounted men, under command of Colonel Warren. No enemy, however, was found; the cove had been deserted for some days by the hostile Indians, whose trails were discovered leading into Ochlawaha and the Wahoo Swamp; no appearance of recent habitation or cultivation was visible.

The left division, under General Armstrong, encountered no opposition from the enemy in crossing the creek to the Negro town.

The creek was deep enough to swim their horses. Colonel Trousdale's regiment crossed it, burnt two well built negro or Indian towns on the opposite side; after which the brigade retreated to the camp near the river. From the report of an old and infirm negro, left at this place by the enemy, it was ascertained that they had fled for the Wahoo Swamp on the approach of our army, carrying with them all their property and corn. From the same source we learnt that at the river and the creek, the loss of the enemy had been at the first 13, and at the last 33 killed.

Dispositions were then made to pursue the enemy in every direction by which he could possibly retire. Colonel Pierce, with 350 of the regulars, the Creek right, and Colonel Warren's mounted men, were ordered to pass out of the Cove, by the only practicable outlet in that direction, and after fully exploring the country south and west of the river, to re-unite with the army about the 19th or 20th near Dade's battle ground. The Commander-in-chief, reserving the river, marched with the Tennessee brigade, two companies of artillery and the Florida footmen, and with the whole wagon train in search of the enemy, on the north side of the river, and towards the Wahoo swamp. Both divisions marched on the 16th; on the 17th about noon a large party of the enemy was discovered near the line of march of the main army, encamped near a hammock. The first regiment of Tennessee volunteers, under Colonel Bradford, constituting the regiment under the immediate command of General Armstrong, was instantly detached to attack the enemy, then distant about 400 yards. The enemy, though surprised, had time to with-

draw themselves and a portion of their property into an adjoining hammock and swamp, where they awaited the approach of our men, who advanced rapidly to the encounter. Before the troops could dismount they were received with a severe fire from the enemy; the fire was promptly returned. The fight was vigorously maintained by the enemy, firing from their covert upon our troops; but upon a charge being ordered and promptly executed by our men, in the most gallant manner, the enemy precipitately fled, leaving twenty dead in the wood, and all their homes and baggage. Other dead, and a great number wounded, were carried off by them during the fight, as indicated by numerous bloody trails. The pursuit was continued by our men waist deep in water and mud, as long as the traces of the enemy could be followed.

At the beginning of the action, two companies of the 2d regiment and the companies of spies afterwards, were detached to the left, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, but the nature of the country prevented all effectual pursuit. The enemy were supposed to amount to from 150 to 200.

Our loss was one killed, and 10 wounded—one mortally. This was a very gallant affair, in which both officers and men behaved with the utmost spirit and intrepidity. After bringing off our killed and wounded, the army moved four miles on its route, and encamped. On the 18th, the Commander-in-Chief, after leaving the wagon train under a strong guard, marched, at the head of about 550 Tennesseans, consisting of Colonel Trousdale's regiment, principally footmen, and a part of the 1st regiment, and the companies of spies, all under the immediate command of General Armstrong, into the Wahoo Swamp. About three miles from the camp they struck into a large Indian trail, which led to the left through two dense hammocks and over two creeks, into a large field, surrounded on three sides by hammocks. The enemy, on our approach, were found to have just deserted the position, having set fire to their houses, which were then burning. Evidence of their presence in the hammock in front was soon afforded, and the line was quickly formed to attack them.

The footmen, under Colonel Trousdale, were formed in open order to charge into the hammock, while the horsemen on the right and left were thrown back to protect the flank, and to act as a corps of reserve. Before our troops had received their final orders to advance, they were saluted with a tremendous fire along their whole front from the opposite hammock. After exchanging shots with the enemy for a short time, and slowly advancing upon them, on receiving the order to charge our troops rushed forward with a shout to the wood, and were soon closely engaged in a deadly combat. Nearly at the same moment a heavy fire was opened on both flanks, and, soon after, a large party of the enemy—at least 50 in number—boldly threw themselves in the rear, following the courageous example of their comrades in the front, the horsemen on the right and left quickly dismounted and charged into the wood.

The action was maintained on all sides with great animation for about 40 or 50 minutes, when the enemy was driven at all points. A small company of men, commanded by Capt. Fletcher, being led off from the left flank, charged down and dispersed the enemy in the rear. The enemy in front were driven completely through the hammock, and pursued so long as they could be seen or heard, after which they retired in good order to the field, bringing off their dead and wounded; our loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy left dead on the field twenty-five, and others were doubtless carried off; of their wounded we could form no estimate. This was really a most brilliant affair. The enemy could not have been less than from 600 to 700 men; at the same moment their fire covered our entire front and both flanks, while a large party openly exhibited themselves in the rear. At this point of ground in the centre of the field, occupied by the General and his Staff, the balls were distinctly seen and heard to strike and cross each other from three sides at the same moment. The extent of the ground, and the open order taken by our troops, together with the success of our charge, alone prevented the enemy from obtaining a decided advantage from their position and numerical superiority.

No terms can do justice to the gallantry of the troops on the occasion. Wherever the enemy could be found, they were promptly charged upon, and followed even to the very depth of their hammocks and swamps. Thus ended the battle of Wahoo Swamp. The lateness of the hour, ignorance of the country, the fatigue of the men, and the exhaustion of their ammunition, prevented the army from following up the advantage. The army

was marched back to camp, which it reached at a late hour of the night.

The next day, the 19th, the army marched to the place appointed for its junction with the right division under Colonel Pierce, near Dade's battle ground, a position more formidable for the renewed attack meditated on the Wahoo Swamp. This juncture was effected late the next day, and preparations were then made for a hasty inroad into the swamp, which alone the reduced state of supplies would justify.

On the 21st, after leaving a sufficient guard over the baggage train and wounded, the army marched in three columns into the swamp—The Tennesseans for the right, the regulars, with Colonel Warren's mounted men, the centre, under Colonel Pierce, and the Creek regiment the left. On reaching the scene of conflict of the 18th, the enemy showed themselves ready to renew the fight. The Tennesseans and regulars formed on the right and centre, and advanced steadily towards the hammock in line of battle and were met by a general fire from the enemy on their whole front. Without pausing, and without firing a gun, they marched into the hammock, and poured a destructive fire on the enemy. The charge was irresistible; the enemy fled and scattered.

So soon as the direction of their retreat was discovered, Col. Pierce, with his division and Creek Indians, were ordered to pursue, and, soon after, Col. Trousdale with his regiment, and Colonel Warren with the Florida horsemen, were sent to support them. The greater part of the regulars and the Tennesseans unfortunately took a trail to the right, by which they became involved in an almost impassable morass, where no horse could move, and where the men were wading breast deep in mud and water.

A small body of Creek Indians on the left led by Lieut. Colonel Brown, taking a better path over firm ground, followed closely upon the enemy and found them strongly posted in a cypress swamp, with a deep creek in front, and flanked by two deep boggy ponds; there they were briskly charged upon by the Creeks, and the gallant Major Price, in attempting to cross the creek, fell dead in the stream, and its waters closed over him. Some others of the Indians fell at the same time, and it was soon discovered that the party was too small even to defend their own ground against the enemy without a desperate struggle. Two companies of Florida militia, under command of Captain Groves and Lieutenant Myrick, followed some companies of artillery, under Major Gardner, Captains Tompkins, Porter, and Lieutenant Lee, and by Colonel Ware with his mounted men, coming successively into action, enabled our men to sustain the unequal conflict.

A desperate struggle ensued, sustained with great animation on both sides, when the superiority of our fire was soon exhibited. The arrival of Col. Pierce with the reserve of his battalion, and of Colonel Trousdale with the Tennesseans, so soon as they could extricate themselves from the morass rendered their superiority still more apparent, and almost silenced the fire of the enemy, yet the passage was not gained; for all previous attempts to turn or pass it had failed, and its practicability was unascertained; the hostile chiefs were distinctly heard by the friendly Indians encouraging their warriors, with assurances that the whites would not pass it, and appearances all led to the same conclusion. The officer in command of the troops engaged, decide that the attempt should not be made at so late an hour of the day, with an entire ignorance of the country behind, and they accordingly withdrew their men, after carrying off the dead and wounded, and retired without molestation from the enemy, and were then ordered by the commanding General to form in the adjoining field.

In this last affair, our loss was considerable, compared with any previous fight; besides the heroic Morice, two of the Creek Indians were killed. Captain Ross, of the Marines, commanding a company in the same regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh. Five of the regulars were killed, and seven of them wounded, including Captain Eastland. The Tennesseans sustained a loss of one killed, and eight wounded. By far the greatest loss, on our part, was sustained in the last conflict, when our brave troops were, for a long time, engaged in an unequal conflict with the enemy, before their comrades could come to their support, and when, during the whole time, they had to contend against the greatest natural disadvantages of position.

The loss of the enemy was ascertained to be ten left dead on the field from which they were routed; their loss on the other side of the stream cannot of course be certainly known, but must of necessity



ty have been great, from the tremendous fire poured upon them so long, both from front and flanks; the orders of their chiefs, moreover, as heard by Indians, denoting the disposition of their dead and wounded, furnish the testimony of the enemy to the same conclusion—50 at least must have fallen in the conflict.

The army having now exhausted the last day that could be spared in pursuit of the enemy, without incurring actual starvation, was compelled to return to the camp, which it reached about ten at night; it thence marched the next day for Volusia, where supplies had been previously ordered, and which it reached on the morning of the fifth day. Before this last march had been undertaken, the troops had been for some days on half rations all the corn exhausted, not a grain was left for the wagon horses. These privations were borne by the troops with the utmost patience, and even cheerfulness, from the anxiety to protract the contest as long as possible.

The results, then, of this campaign are, that the strong holds of the enemy, the cove of the Withlacoochee and the Wahoo, have been penetrated, and morasses explored, hitherto uninvaded by our armies; that the enemy have been defeated in four several battles, with great loss; that our troops have now shown them that neither the swamps nor the hammocks, with a numerical superiority, afford them safety or defence; and that nothing can insure their escape but some impassable barriers of nature; that adequate supplies of provisions, to which the country can contribute nothing, alone were wanting to enable our troops to destroy the enemy utterly. This army may also boast, that in all its marches through the country, encumbered as it was by an immense baggage train, the enemy on no occasion dared to assail it; nor did he, in any instance, cut off any of its detachments or convoys. We further learn that the army is now at Volusia, receiving ample supplies of provisions, and that fresh horses are being transported to that point, to enable it speedily to enter upon another expedition.

The Tennessee brigade, whose term of service will expire in this month, are eagerly looking forward for their return fight with the enemy on the Withlacoochee, at which point it is proposed to embark them for their return to their homes. Should General Jessup, of whom nothing had been heard since his arrival at Tampa, be in a condition to follow up our blow on the Withlacoochee and Wahoo, into the very heart of which our trails will conduct him, the result may prove decisive. The enemy, weakened, defeated and dispirited, can offer no effective resistance to the fine army commanded by that able officer. On the other hand, should the enemy have dispersed and retreated: on the night of the 21st, as there is great reason to suppose, from the numerous small trails discovered by our spies on the 22d, and conveying into one large train, leading to the south and east, the route expected to be pursued by General Jessup, from Tampa Bay, it is hoped may bring him in contact with the flying bands, in an open country, where their destruction will be inevitable.

At present, the army is engaged in reconstructing the stockade work and buildings at Volusia, to serve as a post and depot for the army, and it will be ready in a few days to receive the ample supplies of provisions into it from Black Creek.

Governor Call's health is yet very feeble, but he continues to struggle against his disease, and to sustain himself in the midst of the most laborious duties and trying difficulties. He left Fort Drane just after his recovery from a dangerous fever, and soon after had twice to swim the Withlacoochee, and to encamp in the Cove without tents, and almost without fire, in cold rainy weather. His spirit and zeal for the service sustains him in a wonderful manner, amidst the greatest sufferings and privations; under an extreme prostration of bodily strength.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Of this document, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the session, as we shall not be able to publish it for a day or two, we have thought our readers would not be dissatisfied for the present, with an abridged account, which we have arranged under its several natural divisions, as follows:

##### Receipts and Expenditures for 1836.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was 26,749,803 dollars. The receipts for 1836 are estimated at 47,917,898 dollars, of which the receipts from customs for the three first quarters have been 17,523,151 dollars, and the receipts from lands 20,048,029 dollars. The expenditures for 1836 are ascertained and estimated at 31,435,032 dollars, of which the payments for the military service (including fortifications) during the three first quarters, have amounted to 13,010,061 dollars.

Deducting the expenditures of the year ascertained and probable, from the receipts, the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, is estimated at 43,095,669 dollars, and, deducting the "unavailable funds," of 1,350,000 dollars, leaving "the available balance" 41,745,669 dollars. [This does not include the balance in the credit of the Post Office Department, at the end

of the year, estimated at 313,920 dollars.]

##### Revenue and Expenditures for 1837.

The receipts are estimated as follows: Customs, 16,500,000 dollars; Lands 5,000,000 dollars; Bank Stock and Miscellaneous, 2,500,000 dollars. The expenditures (including 1,000,000 dollars for usual excess of appropriations beyond estimates) are estimated at 26,755,831 dollars.

##### Imports and Exports.

The Imports during the year ending 30th September, 1836, are ascertained and estimated at 173,540,000 dollars, showing an increase, compared with the preceding year, of 23,644,258 dollars.—The exports during the same period are ascertained and estimated at 121,789,000 dollars, of which 101,105,000 dollars were domestic products, and the residue foreign, exhibiting an aggregate increase, compared with the preceding year, of 35,423 dollars, and an amount exceeding the average of the last three years by 5,829,150 dollars.

##### The Surplus Revenue.

The recommendations of the last annual report are renewed, and reductions suggested of duties on raw materials of foreign origin used in some of our important manufactures, and next on articles of comfort and necessity for the people generally. A prohibition of the sale of the public domain to any but actual settlers is also mentioned as another mode of curtailing the revenue.

##### The Public Money.

An account is given of the measures adopted in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1836, to regulate the deposits of the public money, and some recommendations are made of prospective provisions on the subject, such as authority to discontinue as deposit banks, when no longer necessary, those selected under the late act, &c.

##### The Mint and the Currency.

The coinage of the Mint from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1836, has been, of gold, 3,619,440 dollars, and of silver, 2,877,000 dollars. The establishment of a gold coin of one dollar is again urged upon Congress. The quantity of gold now in the country is estimated at 15,000,000 dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates the whole specie in the country in October, 1833, at thirty millions of dollars, and the whole specie now in the country at seventy three millions. Various speculations on the subject occupy a number of pages in this part of the report.

##### Miscellaneous.

The report concludes with several suggestions of a miscellaneous character, among which the renewed recommendation of the adoption of measures for regulating steamboat navigation must meet with very general approbation from all those who have as much horror as we have of those appalling catastrophes which class themselves under the head of "Steamboat disasters!"

#### VIRGINIA.

The following very just and comprehensive but brief remarks on the subject of the deposit or distribution of the Surplus Revenue, are extracted from the message of the Governor of Virginia at the opening of the present session of the Legislature of that State.

I have the honor to communicate, herewith, the copy of an act respecting the public money, passed the last Congress, approved by the President on the 22d June, and shortly afterwards forwarded to me by the Secretary of the Treasury. You will perceive that, by the 13th section of the said act, it is provided that the money in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January next, reserving five millions, shall be deposited with such of the several states, in proportion to their respective representation in Congress, as shall be willing to receive it on the terms therein specified, viz: pledging the faith of the state to the safe keeping of the same, and to the repayment thereof, as from time to time it may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the wants of the Government beyond the said five millions of dollars: provided that not more than ten thousand dollars shall be called for from any state in any one month, without a notice of thirty days for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars. The 14th section provides for the transfer to the states of one fourth part of said deposits, quarterly, commencing with the 1st of January next, throughout the year 1837.

In contemplating the interesting exhibition of government returning to the people an excess of revenues collected from themselves; and looking back again through the history of all the governments of the earth for a similar spectacle, it is impossible for us not to ascribe such a result to that happy frame of government which has known how to unite, in the people themselves, the character at once of sovereign and subject, and to exhibit in the new testimony it bears to the practical superiority of free institutions.

I do not participate in the fears some profess to entertain, that this is but the beginning of a system by which surpluses are to be collected in order that they may be distributed; while I utterly repudiate, with the scorn with which every intelligent Virginian will spurn it, the idea also thrown out, of our becoming, by accepting our proportion of the present surplus, pensioners on the bounty of the Federal Government. The absurdity of the sup-

position, that any people would systematically lay taxes on themselves in order that when collected they should be returned into their own pockets—an operation obviously attended with the clear loss of the expenses of collecting, keeping, and disbursing agents, besides that of the use of the money during all the time the process should be going on—is too gross to need exposure. In the present case, at least, all admit that no design of creating a surplus for distribution was entertained in any quarter. It has arisen from the unparalleled growth of the wealth and population of this great country, falsifying by its rapidity all the calculations and estimates on which our revenue laws have been predicated.—This excess beyond the government wants, thus accumulated without design, the people have simply, through their representatives, by the law referred to, ordered to be restored to themselves.—What could be more reasonable, or just, or wise? Is not the money in the public treasury the people's money, and their government their mere servant and trustee? Was it not at best lying idle and unproductive; or, if not so, illegitimately used to profit those who had no shadow of claim to it? Did it not present a temptation to those who had the control of it, which the wise jealousy of a free people did right to remove?

In respect to so much of the surplus as may be derived from the sales of the public domain—held as that domain is, by the express provisions of the several deeds of cession, for the common benefit of the states, it would seem to be only fulfilling its appointed purpose when fairly distributed among them—and even should it amount, for an indefinite period of time, to a sum equal to all their wants, and those of the general government—superceding the necessity of laying taxes altogether—it would afford cause only for universal congratulation. As regards an excess of revenue arising from the customs, unquestionably, the obvious and just course, under ordinary circumstances, and the most conformable to the spirit of the constitution, would be at once to reduce the tariff to the extent of such redundancy. But at this time it may well be questioned, whether Congress should not, for the short period that is to elapse before our revenue system will, by general expectation, again come up for revival, tolerate as the lesser evil, some delay in returning to the proper working of the government, rather than spring of a sudden upon the country, a controversy always sufficiently bitter; but under present circumstances, likely to be peculiarly acrimonious, from the breach of the faith pledged to the Compromise Bill of 1833, which its revival would inevitably be charged to involve.

Perceiving, then, in the acceptance of the provisions of the Deposit Bill, no violation of principle, nor the least compromise of the honor and independence of the state, and, in the aid it will bring to our treasury, only an enlargement of its capacity to do good, I do not hesitate to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such a law as will secure to the commonwealth the benefit of the act referred to. Should you decide on behalf of the commonwealth, to accept the deposit, the propriety is obvious, before the termination of your session, of making due provision for the redemption of the faith of the state, that will have been pledged to its safe keeping and repayment. The best mode of doing this, depends so much on the direction which you may see fit to give to the fund, that, content with bringing the subject under your notice, I forbear to make any particular suggestion respecting it.

##### MR. LEIGH.

In the House of Delegates, on the 6th inst, the Speaker presented a communication from the acting Governor, enclosing a letter from Benjamin Watkins Leigh, esq. resigning his office as Senator of the United States, which was read as follows:

Sir:—In the letter I addressed to the Speakers of the two Houses of the General Assembly, under date of the 2d March last, I announced my purpose to resign my office of Senator of the United States at the commencement of the present session; and I now hereby resign the office.

I should have confined this letter to the single purpose of making this resignation, if the obligations of truth and candor, the care I owe to my own reputation, and, in my sense of things, my duty to my country and its institutions, did not impose upon me the necessity of correcting some misapprehensions, which I have discovered to exist as to my motives for resigning.

I shall, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to declare in the most explicit and solemn manner, what I thought I had intimated very distinctly in my letter of the 2d March, above referred to, that my sole reason and motive for resigning my seat in the Senate, consist in the imperious necessity I am under of giving my whole attention to my private affairs, or rather in my sense of the duty which I owe to my family, and to all my personal relations in society. I could not retain my seat in the Senate if I would; and I must ask leave to say further, that so far from being in the slightest degree influenced to resign by the instructions which the General Assembly gave me at its last session, and the resolution it thought proper to adopt, that I was bound

to obey these instructions or resign—so far, too, from being moved by any apprehension of the censure of the General Assembly, or even of any public odium I might incur by retaining my office, I place my whole hope of the lasting approbation of my country upon my resistance to the principles and doctrines asserted in the resolutions of the last session—principles and doctrines as novel, in my opinion, as they are erroneous and dangerous, tending to an entire subversion of the constitution of the Senate, to an alteration of the whole frame of the Federal Government, and to the destruction of all the balances wisely provided by the Constitution, as well in respect to the relations of the several departments of the government towards each other, as the relations of the whole towards the state governments.

I request you to communicate this letter to the General Assembly.

I have the honor to be, sir, with all respect, your obedient servant,

B. W. LEIGH.

To the Hon. WILKINSON R. HAYSON,

Lieut. Governor of VIRGINIA.

Mr. Watkins moved to lay the communication on the table, with a view to its reference to a select committee.

Mr. W. remarked, that he might not have correctly understood Mr. Leigh; but if he did, he thought the letter ought to undergo the scrutiny of the house, making, as he thought it did, an attack upon the vital principles of the government. If so it might be necessary to review those principles, and again assert them. No public servant should be permitted to disregard them, without a rebuke from the General Assembly. Mr. W.'s apprehensions as to the assumptions of the letter might not be just, but if they were, it was due to the right of instruction to show that no public servant could defy it, without being taught that he would be withered and must bow before the voice of the people.

Mr. Moore had hoped that one session at least, would have been devoted to the business of the people, without the introduction of exciting debates on federal relations. He hoped the motion of the gentleman would not be adopted, as it would lead to unnecessary and tedious discussion, in which perhaps many members might feel themselves impelled to engage. He for one should do so, and sustain the grounds assumed by Mr. Leigh.

The motion being modified, so as to take the question upon a reference of the letter to a select committee, it prevailed by a vote of 68 to 48 and the following committee was announced by the chair: Messrs. Watkins, Moore, Garland, Hoge, Miller, Hill, Robinson, Chapman, Newman, Woolfolk, Bayly of A., and Crutchfield.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on the 6th instant. In the Senate, an Anti Van Buren Speaker was elected, and in the House of Representatives, a Van Buren one.

Mexico and Texas.—If we are to credit popular rumour, the parent country has signified her disposition to acknowledge the independence of her refractory daughter. Commissioners, are arrived, it is said, from Mexico with full powers to effect the release of Santa Ana, for which purpose they have had a meeting with him, in the presence of General Austin, which was very satisfactory to all parties.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY EXPRESS.

MEXICO, October 24th, 1836.

It is not improbable that Mr. Ellis, the American Charge at Mexico, will soon demand his passports, and go home. I learn that he has sent to the government a long list of complaints, demanding answers within a reasonable time, and also reparation for the violation of the flag of the United States in the seizure of an American brig at Vera Cruz. It is the report that he will go home if these demands are not answered satisfactorily. I learn that many days have elapsed, and that no answer has been given. I am certain that he will go home if no satisfaction is given. Mr. Ellis at the present time is in poor health, which may delay his departure or protract his negotiations.

On the part of the priests and the present government, there is no good feeling toward the United States. North Americans live an uneasy life here, not knowing what to expect from day to day. I send this letter to take its chance by the way of Havana.

The Natchez Courier of the 16th ult. states that the Hon. George Poindexter has met with a very serious accident, which it is feared will have a fatal result. During the night before last, in passing out of his room in the second story of the Mansion House in this city, he mistook his way and stepped off the lobby.—His room was one of a range on a lobby, which terminates with (instead of a window) a double folding door, unfortunately with no protection or landing place attached to it. In coming out of his room for the purpose of going down stairs, instead of taking the right hand, he by mistake turned to the left, and, opening the door above mentioned, fell instantly to the ground. His right leg and his left thigh were broken, and his right ankle sprained.

Friday, December 23.

In consequence of the interposition of the Christmas holidays, no paper will be issued from this office next week.

#### THE ELECTION.

From the returns received, it appears that the recent election for President and Vice President has resulted as follows:

##### FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren	167
William H. Harrison	73
Hugh L. White	26
Daniel Webster	14
Willie P. Mangum	11

##### FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Richard M. Johnston	144
Francis Granger	77
John Tyler	47
William Smith	23

The returns of the votes for Governor of this state were opened by the Speaker of the Senate, in presence of both houses on Saturday the 10th inst. The vote of Chowan county being informal, was rejected; and no returns were received from Burke and Gates. The votes in 22 counties were

For Dudley	33,998
Spaight	29,950

Dudley's majority 4,048

Add the votes of Burke, Gates and Chowan, and Dudley's majority would be 4729.

On Tuesday last Judge Strange was elected a Senator in Congress from this state, for six years from the 4th of March next.

On Saturday last, Owen Holmes, esq. of New Hanover, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of this state, in place of Judge Strange, elected Senator.

And on Monday, Frederick Nash, esq. of this town, was elected a Judge, in place of Judge Norwood, resigned.

On Tuesday last, William F. Collins, of Chatham, was elected Comptroller.

David Outlaw, esq. who for the past year has been connected with the editorial department of the Raleigh Star, has been elected Solicitor for the Eden Judicial District.

The second number of **The Select Medical Library and Eclectic Journal of Medicine**, has just been issued. It is a valuable medical work, recently commenced in Philadelphia, edited by John Bell, M. D. and published by Haswell & Barrington. It is published in monthly numbers, at ten dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Each number is divided into two parts: the Journal occupies 36 pages of well prepared articles; and the Library, 204 pages, being a reprint of approved medical works. **The Lectures of Dr. Armstrong on the Practice of Medicine** will be given in the three first numbers.

A specimen of the work may be seen at this office.

The Hon. James Buchanan has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Hon. Richard E. Parker, of Clarke county, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Virginia, in place of Mr. Leigh, resigned.

On the 3d instant, the Hon. William C. Preston was re-elected, without opposition, by the Legislature of South Carolina, a Senator in Congress from that state, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Col. P. M. Butler has been elected Governor of South Carolina, without opposition.

Ausbury Dickens, esq. has been elected Secretary of the Senate of the United States, vice Walter Lowrie resigned.

A letter from Tuscaloosa, in the state of Alabama, says, that the expunging resolutions, introduced into the Legislature of that state, failed, on the 28th ult., in the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 15.

Texas.—The Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, has arrived in Washington. He is clothed with power to procure, if possible, the recognition of the independence of Texas and its annexation to the U. States.

We regret to have to state, that the zinc on the roof of the Mint, during a storm of wind and rain, on Tuesday last, was completely torn off. The roof was about half covered. We understand that this will be a loss to the contractors of about \$300. The workmen, who were in the building, were very much alarmed. *Charlotte Journal.*

Governor Edwards has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Connecticut on the 21st inst. at New Haven. The object of the special session is understood to be to authorize the state to receive its portion of the surplus deposit, and to direct its investment.

The Winnebagos.—According to the Wisconsin Democrat, the Winnebago Indians on the frontier are in a most deplorable condition, destitute of clothing and provisions; and what is much worse







## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil  
Bourneant, nature's better blessing pour  
O'er every land."

### From the Gentle Farmer.

#### SMALL MATTERS.

These are the very things about which farmers in general are far too negligent. The great things are allowed to engross the whole time and care, while the important fact that every thing great is composed of parts is wholly overlooked. If the parts are taken care of, the whole is safe; but a neglect of items frequently causes serious or total loss. It is the neglect of small matters in farming that makes such an annual reduction in the profits of the farm; and more agriculturists fail of securing competence in consequence of this fault than any other, or perhaps all others put together. A few kernels of chaff, or a little smut in your seed wheat, are small matters in themselves, but the influence they exercise on the crop is generally a serious affair; yet too many deem their presence so small a matter that an hour or two of fanning and sifting is considered as thrown away. A shingle from the roof of the barn is a small matter, so small that many farmers think it unworthy of notice; yet that shingle opens a place through which the rain falls on the wheat or the hay, and does sufficient damage in the mow to pay for a thousand shingles, and the expense of putting them on in the bargain. A rail fallen from the top of the fence, a board knocked off the gate, a hole made under the fence by the pigs, are also among the small matters that too many farmers pass by as unworthy of notice. Yet when he gets up some fine morning and finds his herds pasturing in his wheat, occasioning the loss of some half a dozen heads—when he sees some unlucky stroller in the high way take advantage of the defect in his gate and demolish the remainder—and when he finds that his pigs have destroyed half an acre of potatoes, and made a feast of his garden vegetables, then he begins to think five minutes spent in preventing such accidents, springing from pure carelessness, would be better than a week spent in remedying or regretting them. The man who never pays attention to small matters, is precisely one of those who suffer most from untidy cattle and horses, who spend the most money in paying, and the most time in repairing damages; and who will, unless he turns over a new leaf, most assuredly find that the whole cannot be greater than the parts, and that he is running on a rock which has been the ruin of thousands.

There are other small matters not so intimately connected perhaps with success in farming as those we have hinted above, yet which are equally, and perhaps more indispensable to the real comfort of the farmer. The mode of life which a man leads in his family—the manner in which the articles he provides for the use of his family are disposed of—the training and education of his children—and the taste he acquires and cultivates, may be numbered among these. Separately they are too generally considered of little consequence, yet united as their influence is, and must be, to be right in those things is very important.

The appearance of the farm dwelling, the skill shown in planting, and the taste in embellishing, are often ranked among the small matters of the farmer. Too many seem to imagine that the farmer has no business with any thing but the plough and the hoe—that it is of no consequence whether his taste and his moral and intellectual qualities are properly cultivated and trained; forgetting that in the farming population resides the government—that they in reality make and unmake governors and presidents—and that as they are well or ill informed, so will their conduct be judicious or injurious.

Planting a tree for ornament or for use—a rosebush for fragrance and its beauty—the lilac and the snowball for their agreeable appearance—the bed of strawberries for the gratification of the palate—the training the clematis or the butter-sweet over the windows, to temper the light and refresh the mind by their vivid green and waving foliage, are all ranked among the small matters by many farmers, and the few minutes required to accomplish all this, is deemed by such, time thrown away. On the contrary, we think those very things of great consequence—every tree and shrub planted adds to the value of the farm, for there are few men so insensible to natural beauty as not to be willing in purchasing a farm, to pay something for its gratification; and no idea of agricultural comfort can be formed, in which some or all of these things do not make part. Wealth is composed of parts of dollars—the longest life of seconds—happiness of single sensations—and the prosperity of the farmer very much depends on the strict observance of small matters. Dr. Franklin's advice was to take care of the pence, and the pounds, as a matter of course, would take care of themselves.

### AMERICAN SILK GOODS.

We have satisfactorily proved by the evidence of our senses, that the efforts to introduce the culture of silk in New England have not been made in vain. We

were shown yesterday a dozen elegant handkerchiefs, the work of the Atlantic Silk Company, of Nantucket, and were printed by James W. Halliday, of Lynn. They bear a strong resemblance to the Pongee handkerchiefs, but are of any thing of superior fabric, and certainly of equal firmness. We understand that they can be afforded at a cheaper rate than foreign goods of the same kind. With the determination to 'go ahead' evinced by this article, we need not fear for Yankee resolution or desire protective duties for those who determine to make the excellence of this work protect itself.

The handkerchiefs are printed by Mr. Halliday in a superior manner in fast colors. One is to be sent to the Hon. Daniel Webster, another to the President, and when we take out the one which has been presented to us, we may perhaps have the supreme felicity of blowing our nose at the same time with those dignitaries, on handkerchiefs of home manufacture.

Boston Herald.

The Koran.—Professor Bush, in his remarks at the anniversary last week, stated one fact in regard to the Koran, which we were not before aware of.—It was this: that the Koran maintains the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, viz. that the earth is the centre of the universe, and that the sun and the planets revolve round the earth, and the follower of Mahomet was compelled to believe this or suffer the penalty of eternal damnation. This fact, said the Professor, renders it evident, that the Mohammedan religion contains within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. The light of science will eventually dispel this illusion, and teach the follower of the false prophet that the Koran has made him believe a lie.—If it will lie in one thing, he will reason, it will in another, and the whole book must be false. Northampton Gazette.

### Standing upon our Reserved Rights.

"John," said a gentleman to his coachman, "go to the well and get a pitcher of water."

"Excuse me, sir," said John, "it is not my business."

"True! true! I had forgotten," harness the horses, and put to John, and bring the coach to the front door."

"Yes, sir."

The coach is brought.

"Thomas—take the pitcher, get into the coach, John will drive you to the gate. Get a pitcher of water, and let John drive you back again to the door, and he may then put up."

Query. How much trouble did John save himself by not going for the water?

### WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

#### Invincible OLYMPIAN,

OF THE CURE OF

#### External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors. Sore Legs and Ulcers. Old and Fresh Wounds. Sprains and Bruises. Swellings and Inflammations. Scalds and Burns. Women's Sore Breasts. Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains. Chilblains. Tetters. Eruptions. Bites. Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

### Masonic Celebration.

St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated by the members of University Lodge, No. 40, on the 27th instant, when a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. DANIEL W. KERR. The brethren of the surrounding lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. B. M'DADE, Sec'y.

Chapel Hill, December 5.

### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Chapel Hill Temperance Society, will be held on Saturday the 24th inst., when the officers for the ensuing year will be appointed. The members are earnestly requested to attend.

JAS. B. M'DADE, Sec'y.

December 7.

### Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Orange County, made at September Term last, I will offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the third day of January next, SIX LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of William McCauley, deceased. Six months credit will be given—Bond and security required.

C. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.

December 5.

### LEMAY'S

North Carolina Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1837, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

November 3.

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver-Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

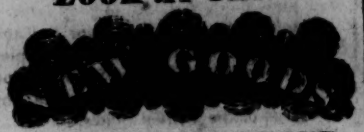
September 22.

### AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 10.

### LOOK AT THIS!



### LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6.



### New Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, bridles, harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3.

### FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$10,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SAIL BOY ACADEMY.

Thirteenth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Thursday, the 29th of December,

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL \$10,000!

PRIZE \$10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000

—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—

six of \$1,000—ten of \$500—

besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c.

amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars

Halves, 2 dollars

Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

\* Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

December 2

### Sale of Negroes and Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Orange County, made at September Term last, I will offer for sale at Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of January next,

THIRTEEN NEGROES,

mostly young and likely

Also one Tract of Land, containing about 313 Acres, adjoining Bradley's lot, and others.

And one other Tract of about 300 acres on the waters of Back Creek, adjoining John Thompson and others.

Terms of sale, nine months credit, bond and security required.

ELI WOODS, Commissioner.

Purchasers at the sale of Susan A. Fawcett's property are requested to make immediate payment as their notes are now due.

November 24.

### NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to me, either for letter or newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next, after which time I shall keep no post office accounts except with those who may make deposits.

THOMAS CLANCY.

December 8

### Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes belonging to Mrs. Anna Davis and children, will be hired out on Wednesday the 28th instant, for one year, on the customary terms.

WM. CAIN, Jr. Ex'r of

Wm. Cain, decd.

December 9

### Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes belonging to the estate of Richard Ashe, will be hired out on Wednesday the 28th instant, for one year, on the customary terms.

J. W. NORWOOD, Guardian.

December 9

### SEE WHERE!!

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND & SONS & CO. HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for every description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13

### Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3.

### Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1837. This Academy, situated in the county of Orange, twelve miles north west of Hillsborough, six miles north of Mason Hall, and six miles west of Prospect Hill in Caswell county, offers every facility for a complete academic course of education, and upon as reasonable terms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five months each in the year.

The prices for instruction in the first class are five dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class, among other things, comprises the following branches, viz. Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps, &c. History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy. The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination, and a vacation of two weeks. The very flattering manner in which this institution has been patronized by a generous public, lays the subscriber under a strong obligation, and produces in him a determination neither to spare expenses, pains, nor labour, to render this institution in every respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty-five students with board at six dollars per month. Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students.

If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Pleasant Grove post office.

DANIEL W. KERR.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, Dec. 1—47—

THE Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above every other week until the 15th January, and forward their account to this office for payment.

### NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of RICHARD BLAIR, OOD, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be paid in bar of recovery.

JOHN CAREATHERS, Adm'r.

December 2.

### NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of JANE BUR-UGHS, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be paid in bar of recovery.

THOMAS BURROUGHS, Adm'r.

December 2

### LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE SCHOLARSHIP LINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILKINGTON, and TOW BOATS will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

September 8.

### NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec.

November 10.

### SEEKERS for sale at this Office.

### Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will end on the 10th instant.

The Spring Session will begin on the 10th of January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a third teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. John A. Bingham, whose previous training in this Academy and subsequent experience in teaching, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the economy of giving a higher price for better work, will be assured, cheerfully meet the necessary advance in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department \$21 a session.

In the English Department \$15.

No extra charges.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

December 8.

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, will insert the above three times and forward their accounts.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

James C. Casart, adm'r of Willams Court, decd., & others, vs. Williams D. Carrington and Family his wife, Hubbard Casart, & William Casart.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard as parties so to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace, & others, vs. John Casart's heirs & others.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Casart, children and heirs at law of John Casart, deceased, the children and heirs at law of William Casart, deceased; Lemuel Casart, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Matthew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard as parties so to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,